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ANNOUNCEMENT

OF THE

Wagner Free Institute of Science.

FOR THE

COLLEGIATE YEAR 1858--9.

Incorporated March 9th, 1855.

Inaugurated May 21st, 1855.

HALL OF THE INSTITUTE,

SECOND STORY OF SPRING GARDEN HALL,

NORTHWEST CORNER OF THIRTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA.

ADMISSION FREE.

PHILADELPHIA:

KING & BAIRD, PRINTERS, 607 SANSOM ST.

1858.

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Professor of Zoology.

ALFRED R. DAVIES, M. D.,

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Professor of Rhetoric.

WILLIAM WAGNER,

Professor of Mineralogy and Mining.

H. R. WARRINER, A. M.,

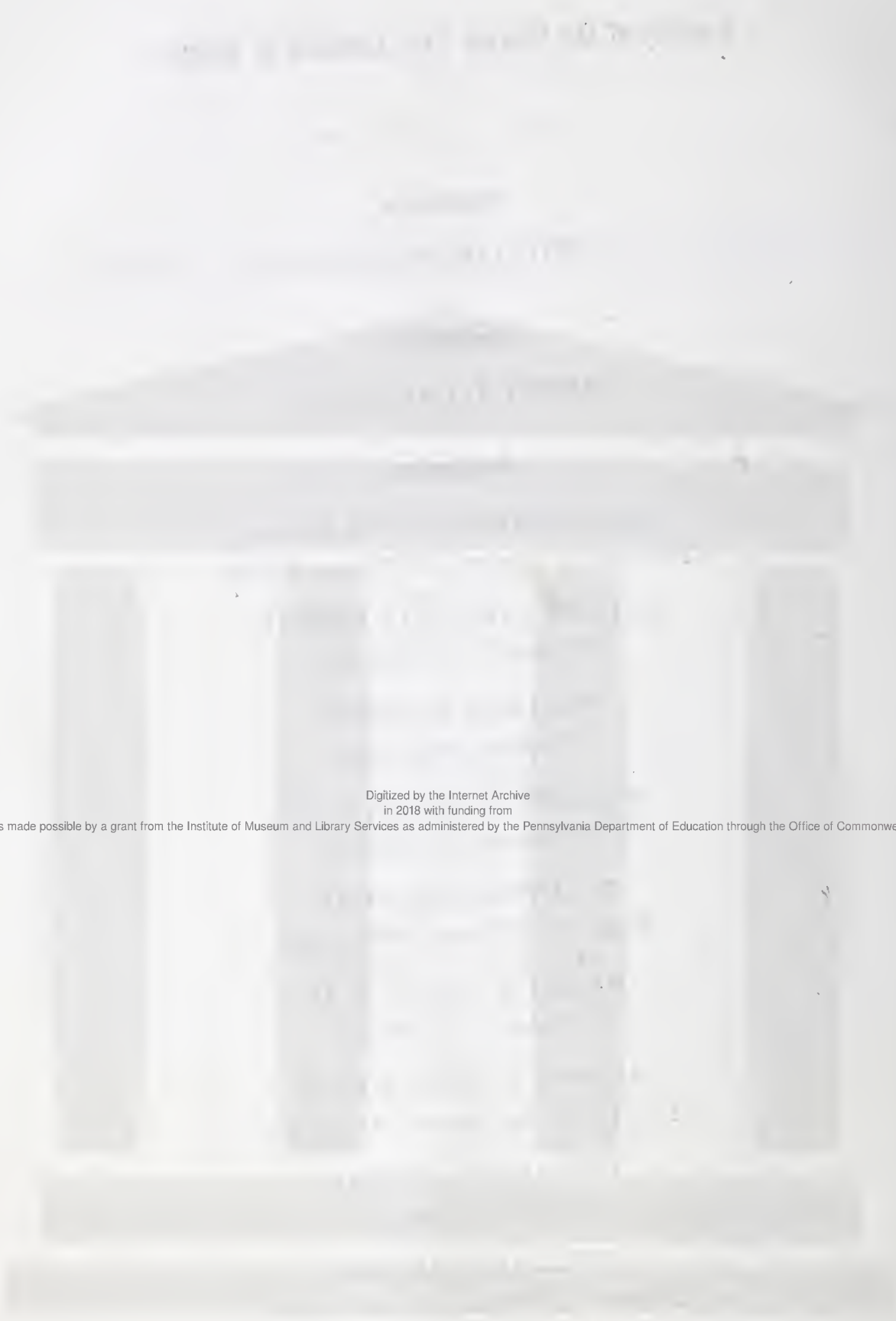
Professor of English Literature.

JAMES W. BURNS,

Professor of Social Science.

JOHN R. GOODMAN, M. D.,

Professor of Chemistry.



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ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Trustees of the Wagner Free Institute of Science announce that the Institute will be opened for the session of 1858-59, by an Introductory Discourse, on the evening of Monday, the 18th of October, 1858, at 8 o'clock, and that the regular lectures will be commenced on the evening of Tuesday, the 19th of the same month, at 7 o'clock.

Two lectures will be delivered between the hours of 7 and 9, on every evening (Sundays and vacations excepted), until the 21st of May, 1859, when the inauguration of the Institute will be celebrated with appropriate exercises, and the session closed.

It is stated with peculiar pleasure that, in addition to the President of the Institute, other gentlemen, of attainments in the Arts and Sciences, have volunteered their services, in the kindest manner, and entirely without charge. More ability has, in fact, been placed at the disposal of the Trustees, than they can at present render available; but they are encouraged to believe, from the kindness already manifested, that when a suitable building is owned by them and exclusively appropriated to the objects of the Institute, they will have no difficulty in opening *day* as well as *evening* classes, and in providing them with instructors.

The Trustees take this opportunity of explaining that the course of studies has been permanently extended, so as to embrace certain branches of Literature and the Arts, some of which have been cultivated in past sessions with great benefit and success. This change has been effected, in the conviction that it will elevate the Institute in the opinion of all who appreciate its aims, and will extend its educational influence to all classes of the community. Instruction in the Natural Sciences is, and must continue, the distinguishing feature of the Institution, the comparative neglect of such instruction being the defect which it is desired to remedy; but it cannot be forgotten that Science and Art advance together, and are mutually dependent. A college, therefore, which aims to dispense a liberal education, should, at its outset, make provision for tuition in both departments.

The course for the ensuing session will therefore embrace lectures upon the following subjects, viz. :

Hygiene and Materia Medica, Architecture, Geology, Elocution, Natural Philosophy, Zoology, Anatomy and Physiology, Rhetoric, Mineralogy and Mining, English Literature, Social Science, and Chemistry.

For the use of the hall and ante-rooms the Trustees are indebted to the liberality of the City authorities. They are in the second story of Spring Garden Hall, northwest corner of 13th and Spring Garden streets. The Hall is admirably adapted for the purposes of a lecture-room; it is well lighted and ventilated, and conveniently arranged so as to accommodate from six to seven hundred persons. The admission is *free to all, Ladies* as well as *Gentlemen*; and it is earnestly desired that the lectures may be nightly attended by full and appreciating audiences.

A complete list of the collections of specimens, library, apparatus, &c., presented to the Institute by Professor Wagner, will be found in Appendix No. 3. These collections have of late years been much enlarged and are still increasing. For want of proper accommodation at the Hall, by far the greater portion of them are still at Professor Wagner's residence, corner of Turner's Lane and 18th street. They will be freely used and exhibited by the professors in their lectures; but the public are urgently invited by the President to visit his place, and examine the specimens at their leisure. He will be at home and delighted to receive them, every afternoon. It is hoped that the invitation will be accepted, and that the growth of the Institute, hitherto uninterrupted, will, in the coming session, receive an impetus which shall continue until the ends of the undertaking are attained.

The lectures will be delivered in the order set forth in *Appendix No. 1*, and the books recommended to the Student for reference are enumerated in *Appendix No. 2*.

The following specifications of what each of the above chairs proposes to accomplish, will give the public a definite idea of what may be expected:

HYGIENE AND MATERIA MEDICA.

This chair will explain the laws for the preservation and restoration of health. The subjects of *Food, Clothing, Ventilation, Exercise, Sleep, &c.*, will be scientifically investigated with reference to their effects upon the human system—the principal medicines necessary to

counteract the effects of disease will be enumerated, and the principles of their influence explained.

ARCHITECTURE.

The history of the Chaldean, Egyptian, Etruscan, Greek, Roman, Byzantine, and modern pointed styles of architecture, will be given with the chief examples of each. Elements emphasizing the style of any period, as the introduction of arch, dome, &c., the application to building of mechanics and civil engineering, the theories of forms of foundation, support and covering, the tests of durability of stone, timber, &c., constructive carpentering, the mathematics and philosophy of architecture, the principles of geometrical and perspective drawing, and the inventions of the day, will all be discussed, and illustrated by diagrams.

GEOLOGY.

The nature, formation, and order of arrangement of the various strata of the earth's crust, the changes they are undergoing and have undergone, with the proximate causes of the same, the history of the world in geologic ages as recorded in the rocks, the classification and illustration of extinct animals and plants, and their relation to the fauna and flora of the present day, will all be examined.

The subject will be copiously illustrated by diagrams and specimens of fossils in the cabinets of the Institute.

ELOCUTION.

The elemental sounds of language, the movements of the voice and the principles of syllabication, will be philosophically analyzed. Articulation, accent, emphasis, intonation and modulation, with their constituent elements of quality, time, stress, pitch and pause will be carefully discussed, and gesture incidentally considered. Pronunciation, and the accommodation of sound and action to sense, in reading and speaking, will be separately treated, and the whole will be illustrated at each lecture, by readings and recitations, covering an extended range of English and American literature.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Under this head the forces at work in nature will be investigated. Statics, Dynamics, Hydraulics, Pneumatics, Heat, Light, Electricity, Galvanism and Magnetism, will be separately considered.

Excellent apparatus will be at the command of the Professor.

ZOOLOGY.

The nature and character of the animals now inhabiting the earth, and their classification, will be the subject for investigation by the Professor in this department. The arrangement of the animal kingdom, both in respect of relative complexity of structure and of locality, will be carefully illustrated. The diagrams for the purpose are numerous and have been carefully prepared.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

The Professor in this branch will explain the structure of animals especially man, enumerate and illustrate with specimens and diagrams the various organs of the body, and the tissues of which they are composed, and will carefully discuss the functions of those organs respectively in the living subject. Circulation, digestion, nutrition, excretion, absorption, respiration, sensation, voluntary motion, &c., will all be considered.

The illustrations in the cabinets for the purposes of the department are very numerous, and of the most valuable quality.

RHETORIC.

In the department of Rhetoric, the Lectures will be devoted to the elucidation of rules for the formation of a correct style in writing, and will embrace such topics of general criticism as may best conduce to that end.

MINERALOGY AND MINING.

The composition, properties, and relations of *Mineral* bodies, with their practical uses and applications, will be investigated; some account will be given of the localities, history and nature of mines; and the chief principles of the art of mining will be explained.

The collection of minerals attached to this department is uncommonly full, rare and valuable.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

The history of English Literature will be given from its commencement, with criticisms upon the various authors.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The design of these lectures will be to show the circumstances and conditions of life which promote civilization and refinement of manners; and from the evidences of history, to deduce the laws upon

which the social fabric is based, in order to point out the policy which must be pursued to improve the morals and increase the prosperity, happiness, and intelligence of the people.

CHEMISTRY.

This department will enumerate the elements of Matter, and will investigate the laws regulating their mutual action and combinations, the proportions in which they unite, the modes of separating them, and their applications to manufacturing purposes.

The laboratory is well provided with chemical material, and with the requisite apparatus for illustrating the subject.



Any further information can be had of Professor WAGNER, either at his house or at the Hall, where he can be found every morning at 10 o'clock, and to which latter place all letters may be addressed; or by reference to HENRY T. CHILD, M. D., Secretary of the Faculty, Arch street, above Fifth.

HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTE.

5 The Institute owes its origin entirely to the liberality and public spirit of Professor William Wagner. In the course of extensive travels during many years in Europe; Asia, and a large portion of our own Continent, he gathered immense collections of minerals, shells, plants, and fossil remains, numbering in the aggregate nearly seven hundred and twenty-five thousand specimens. On his return, having classified and arranged these in cabinets, and placed them in a building erected for that purpose on his own premises in the rural portion of the city, he threw them open to the public, and delivered, during several years, courses of lectures in various departments of Natural History. The evident interest manifested by the overflowing audiences which attended these lectures, was an indication of the success which might be expected to attend an Institution on a broader basis, permanently devoted to instruction in the Natural Sciences. The cabinets, diagrams and extensive scientific library accumulated by Professor Wagner, were, in themselves, sufficient to constitute an ample endowment for a college of the highest class; and the Professor resolved to place these, and the whole of his private fortune, at the disposal of such an Institution. Acting upon this idea, he, in company with a number of scientific gentlemen, completed the plan of a popular Institute on an entirely original basis, and in the spring of 1855, obtained an Act of the Legislature, incorporating it under the name of the Wagner Free Institute of Science. (See Appendix, No. 4.) This Act, after reciting the munificent donations of Professor Wagner, confers on the Trustees full powers for awarding the usual collegiate degrees and diplomas in the Arts and Sciences. The Councils of Philadelphia, foreseeing the immense advantages which must accrue to the cause of public education from the enterprise, wisely granted to the Trustees the use of a hall and ante-rooms in the building at the corner of Thirteenth and Spring Garden Streets, known as Spring Garden Hall. Here the public inauguration of the Wagner Free Institute of Science took place, on the 21st of May, 1855. Addresses were delivered on the occasion by his Excellency, James Pollock, the Governor of Pennsylvania; by his Honor, Robt. T. Conrad, the Mayor of Philadelphia; by the Right Reverend Alonzo Potter, D.D.,

Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania ; by Wm. H. Allen, LL. D., President of Girard College ; by Wm. Neale, Esq., Hon. Robert M. Foust, of the State Legislature, and Prof. John Millington, M. D. At this meeting the building was filled to overflowing, and the audience dispersed with the most elevated anticipations of the future prosperity of the Institute.

A number of well-known scientific gentlemen came forward to the support of the infant Institution, and nobly offered their services gratuitously in conducting its exercises. With their assistance, the faculty was organized, and an introductory course of lectures commenced on the 28th of May, 1855, and continued every evening, except Sundays, until the first of July.

The first regular term of the Institute began on the first Monday of October, 1855, and continued, with a single vacation of two weeks, until the 13th of June, 1856. The first Anniversary was duly commemorated on the 21st of May, in that year.

The succeeding sessions of 1856-7, and 1857-8, have been marked by the most unmistakable evidences of increasing prosperity. During each of these years the corps of Professors has been enlarged, and the number of professorships increased. Large additions have likewise been made to the cabinets and library of the Institution. The most gratifying evidences of success, however, appear in the public testimonials of approval which have followed the exertions of the founders. Not only has there been evinced a livelier interest in the exercises, and a marked improvement in the number and character of the audiences, but numerous and unsought encomiums have appeared repeatedly in the leading public journals. The example thus set has already been followed in two of our sister cities, and bids fair to inaugurate a new era in public education.

These facts, in the estimation of the Trustees, claim much more than a casual notice. Nearly fifteen hundred scientific lectures, delivered in a single institution, in the short space of three years, and before audiences averaging nightly several hundreds, is matter of no ordinary gratulation. For the attainment of this cheering result, the Trustees cannot refrain from publicly acknowledging their obligations as well to the gentlemen who have filled, with such signal ability and fidelity, the different professorships, as to those of their fellow-citizens who, by their timely and generous aid, have manifested their abiding interest in the welfare of the Institution. To enumerate the individual instances of kindness, however grateful a task to the Trustees, would add nothing to the satisfaction which the donors have already experienced in contemplating the results of their liberality.

In adverting to the future prospects of the Institute, a matter of the greatest importance is the procuring of a suitable building. The

experience of the past three years has shown that the present building is in every way admirably adapted to the purposes of the Institute. Its location, in the most conspicuous and improving section of the city, cannot be surpassed; and its internal arrangements need a very slight alteration to render them convenient for the teachers, pupils, and visitors. The great obstacle to the fulfilment of the wishes of the friends of the Institute, is their restriction to a single hall. Could a permanent lease of the two halls be secured, the cabinets and library would be at once transferred to the building; and whilst one great source of embarrassment would be thus removed, an additional attraction would be presented, which would result speedily to the benefit of the Institute and the public.

The professorships, as has already been observed, are filled by gentlemen who devote their time and services gratuitously to the Institute. The private fortune of Professor Wagner will go towards the formation of a permanent fund for the endowment of the professorships upon the death of himself and wife. It is important that this fund should be speedily commenced and made to cover all the professorships. The disastrous revulsion in business circles has injuriously affected this, in common with other interests, and has deterred the Trustees from making the appeal which, under other circumstances, they know would be cordially responded to. With the return of commercial prosperity, they look for a consummation of their wishes in this respect. They can conceive of no worthier investment for posterity than is afforded by the endowment of a professorship in the Wagner Free Institute of Science.

The plan of instruction will be, as heretofore, mainly by lectures, although the range of studies will be materially extended. The approbation which the course of lectures in Elocution received during the session of 1856-7, suggested the introduction of other branches of polite literature. One fault of our systems of popular education has been, that they have overlooked the liberalizing influences exerted by a judicious training in Art in connection with the severer discipline of study in the Natural Sciences. This want the trustees have prepared to meet by adding lectureships in the departments of Rhetoric, English Literature, and History. The Institute thus constituted, whilst it offers every facility for a complete scientific training, may claim to direct, in no small degree, the public taste. It is in contemplation to establish at as early a period as possible, day classes, in which the course of tuition will be similar to that pursued in the evening lectures, but in which the text books recommended by the professors will be the basis for an examination of those who may apply for a degree. Divested of many of the restrictions of other colleges, the standard of scholarship required will be so adjusted, that

no discredit shall be cast on academic honors by the bestowal of degrees upon unworthy persons.

The practical value of the Institute may be best seen by a glance at the various descriptions of persons attracted to its exercises. They are first those who, from motives of pleasure or profit, attend occasionally, as they would other popular lectures; those whose tastes lead them to the investigation of some one department of science or literature, and who attend the lectures in that department; those whose business pursuits require acquaintance with the principles and practice of one or more of the sciences; and those who enter as regular matriculants, and intend to apply for a degree. The trustees claim for the Institute, that, when fully organized on the system thus marked out, it will be able to meet two great public wants. It will give to the public an opportunity to acquire useful scientific knowledge by means of lectures carefully divested of unnecessary technicalities, and illustrated by complete philosophical apparatus and by cabinets of rare natural specimens. It will also give to the student of Science and Art, an opportunity, superior in many respects to that afforded by any other Institution, to win the highest collegiate honors.

The results that have been detailed, it must be remembered, have been wrought by an Institution, as yet in its earliest infancy. What will be accomplished when time has matured its facilities for usefulness, may be in some degree computed by a reference to several most interesting instances of advancement which have already come within the knowledge of the trustees. Persons casually attracted to the lectures of the Institute, were there first made conscious of an aptitude for certain studies, and furnished with the means for its development, and were induced, in consequence, to make a change in their associations and pursuits in life, which has resulted most happily. To multiply such examples will be the highest ambition of the trustees; and in aid of that design, they earnestly solicit the presence at the exercises of the Institute, of all who may be disposed to be benefitted, and of every friend of public education.

APPENDIX No. 1.

ORDER OF LECTURES.

Monday,	7	P. M., Hygiene, Materia Medica, Professor Hewston,	
“	8	“ Architecture,	“ Cummings,
Tuesday,	7	“ Geology,	“ Wagner,
“	8	“ Elocution,	“ Riché,
Wednesday,	7	“ Natural Philosophy,	“ Coxe,
“	8	“ Zoology,	“ Child,
Thursday,	7	“ Anatomy and Physiology,	“ Davies,
“	8	“ Rhetoric,	“ Ashman,
Friday,	7	“ Mineralogy and Mining,	“ Wagner,
“	8	“ English Literature,	“ Warriner,
Saturday,	7	“ Social Science,	“ Burns,
“	8	“ Chemistry,	“ Goodman.

Vacations, { Christmas Week,
Easter.

APPENDIX No. 2.

TEXT-BOOKS AND WORKS OF REFERENCE RECOMMENDED TO THE STUDENT.

MATERIA MEDICA.

United States Dispensatory; Wood's Pharmacology and Materia Medica.

ARCHITECTURE.

Nicholson's Principles; Appleton's Cyclopedia; The Builder; Tredgold's Carpentry; Briton's Glossary of Architecture; Loudon's Encyclopedia.

GEOLOGY.

Lyell's Elements and Principles of Geology; Mantell's Wonders of Geology, and his Models of Creation; Buckland's Geology; Murchison's Siluria; Barrande's Silurian Strata of Bohemia; De la Bêche's Geological Observer; Daubeny's Description of Active and Extinct Volcanoes, of Earthquakes, and of Thermal Springs; Van Buck's Canary Isles; Darwin's Coral Reefs, Volcanic Islands, and Geology of South America; Agassiz' Fossil Fishes; Hooker's and Lindley's Fossil Flora; The Geological and Palæontological Reports of New York; Owen's Report on the Northwestern Territories; Hitchcock's Report on Massachusetts; Whitney's Metallic Wealth of the United States; Morton's Cretaceous Strata; Rogers' Report on New Jersey, and the other Separate State Reports.

ELOCUTION.

Rush on the Voice; Walker's Essay on Pronunciation.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Bird's Natural Philosophy; Muller's Physics and Meteorology; Arnot's Natural Philosophy; Lardner's Natural Philosophy, First and Second Courses; Faraday's Experimental Researches in Electricity; Daniel's Introduction to Natural Philosophy; Brewster's Optics; Matteucci's Lectures; Hunt's Poetry of Science; Encyclopedia of Experimental Philosophy, by Barlow, Dunn, Roget, and Harvey.

ZOOLOGY.

Natural History Animal Kingdom, W. S. Dallas, London; Agassiz' and Gould's Elements of Zoology; Jones' Outlines of the Animal Kingdom; Cuvier's Animal Kingdom; Swainson's Natural History; Agassiz' Zoological Nomenclature; Dekay's Zoology of New York; Audubon's, Wilson's, and Bonaparte's Birds of America; Audubon's Quadrupeds of America; Kirby and Spence's Entomology; Dana on the Crustacea of the U. S. Exploring Expedition; Dana on the Zoophytes and Corals of the U. S. Exploring Expedition; Life, by Gosse; Jardine's Naturalist's Library.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

Carpenter's Principles of General and Comparative Physiology; Bushnan's Physiology; Carpenter's Principles of Human Physiology; Kirke and Paget's Physiology; Wagner's Comparative Anatomy of the Vertebrated Animals; Siebold's Comparative Anatomy of the Invertebrated Animals; Owen's Lectures on Comparative Anatomy; the Works of Cruveilhier and of Wilson, and the Dublin Dissector; Morton's Human Anatomy; Allen's Practical Anatomist; Smith and Horner's Anatomical Atlas; Todd and Bowman's Physiological Anatomy; Reese's Analysis of Physiology; Morris Lehman's Chemical Physiology.

RHETORIC.

Whately's Elements of Rhetoric; Campbell's Philosophy of Rhetoric; Blair's Lectures on Rhetoric; Kames' Elements of Criticism; Alison on Taste; Burke on the Sublime and Beautiful; Trench's Study of Words; Oswald's Etymological Dictionary; Dr. Crombie's Etymology and Syntax of the English Language.

MINERALOGY AND MINING.

Overman on Mining and Metallurgy; Phillip's Metallurgy; Karn-

sten on the Manufacture of Iron; Overman on the Manufacture of Iron; Holland's Manufactures in Metals; Comstock on the Precious Metals; Foster and Whitney's Reports on the Copper and Iron Regions of Lake Superior; Dana's Mineralogy; Alger Philip's Mineralogy; Brooke and Miller's Mineralogy; Taylor's Statistics of Coal.

CHEMISTRY.

Fownes' Elements; Turner's Chemistry, by Rodgers; Rand's Chemistry; Kane's Chemistry; Brande's Manual of Chemistry; Graham's Elements of Chemistry; Rose's Analytical Chemistry; Noad's Analytical Chemistry; Bowman's Practical Chemistry; Fresenius's Analytical Chemistry; Wills' Analytical Chemistry; Gerhardt's Organic Chemistry; Faraday's Lectures on the Non-Metallic Elements; Berzelius on the Blow-pipe; Platner on the Blow-pipe; Youman's Chemical Class-Book and Charts; Liebig's Chemical Treatises.

APPENDIX No. 3.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY DONATED TO THE WAGNER FREE INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, BY PROF. WM. WAGNER.

250,000 specimens of Minerals, collected from all parts of the inhabitable earth. This collection covers the whole field of Mineralogy; and is perhaps, with one exception, the most valuable in the United States.

250,000 specimens of Geologic and Organic Remains, of rare value to the student, illustrating, as they do, the various races which are known to have flourished in the earlier geological periods.

200,000 specimens of recent Shells, for the purpose of comparison with their extinct *genera*, found in the various strata of the earth's crust.

25,000 specimens of Dried Plants, constituting an extensive and valuable Herbarium for botanical illustration.

A large and well-arranged series of Diagrams, illustrative of various topics in Natural History, and of geological phenomena.

Professor Wagner's Library, Philosophical Apparatus, Maps, and Cabinet Cases.

A lot of ground near Broad Street.

APPENDIX No. 4.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE TRUSTEES OF THE WAGNER FREE INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.

Whereas it is represented to the legislature of Pennsylvania, that William Wagner, of the City of Philadelphia, has large collections of specimens of geology, mineralogy, organic remains, botany, and conchology, of great value, which he has made through a series of years; and that he is desirous of placing them with the cabinet, edifice and lot of ground, in the hands of Trustees to establish an Institution of Science: therefore

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted* by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same:

That William H. Allen, President of Girard College, James Bryan, M. D., Robert E. Peterson, George M. Keim, and William Wagner, all citizens of Pennsylvania, the latter of whom shall be President for life, and their successors forever, shall be and are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, under the name and style and title of the Trustees of the Wagner Free Institute of Science, and by the same name shall have perpetual succession; and in case of death, resignation, or removal from the State of Pennsylvania, of either of the said Trustees, shall elect his successor, and they shall have power to increase their number to nine if it shall be thought necessary, and they shall have power to appoint such officers as the wants of the Institution may require.

SEC. 2. That the object of this Institution shall be the gratuitous instruction in the Natural Sciences, such as Geology, Mineralogy, Metallurgy, Mining, Botany, Chemical Agriculture, with their application to the arts and other kindred sciences, to all persons conforming to the rules of the Institution; and the President and Professors, or a majority of them, shall constitute the Faculty of the Institute, which Faculty shall have the power of enforcing the rules and regulations adopted by the Trustees for the government of the students.

SEC. 3. That it shall have a common seal, and change the same at pleasure, make contracts relative to the same Institution, to sue and be sued, and by that name and style, be capable in law of purchasing, holding, taking and conveying any estate, real, personal, or

mixed, for the use of said corporation, of whatsoever kind, nature, or quality soever, by gifts, grants, bargain, sale, assurance, will, devise, or bequest, from any person or persons capable of making the same: *Provided*, That the same do not exceed the yearly value of *Ten Thousand Dollars* over and above the gifts of WILLIAM WAGNER, and the same to grant, bargain, sell, devise, alter, lease, or dispose of, for the use of the said Institute, and to erect such buildings as may be necessary, and generally to do all and singular the matters and things which it shall be lawful for them to do, for the well-being and ordering the affairs thereof.

SEC. 4. That the Trustees shall have their first meeting in the City of Philadelphia, at the Cabinet in Twenty-third Ward, on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

SEC. 5. That the Cabinet collection, edifice, and lot of ground on which it is erected, belonging to said Institute, so long as the same shall be used for the promotion of free and gratuitous instruction, as contemplated by this Act, shall be exempted from taxation.

SEC. 6. That the Faculty, by and with the approbation of the Board of Trustees, or a quorum thereof, shall have full power to grant degrees and diplomas in the Arts and Sciences, to such students of the Institution and others, as by their proficiency in learning, or other meritorious distinction, they shall think entitled to them.

HENRY K. STRONG,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WM. N. HEISTER,

Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the ninth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

[L. S.]

JAMES POLLOCK.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Harrisburg, March 9, 1855.

I do hereby certify that the above and foregoing, is a true and correct copy of the original Act of the General Assembly, as the same remains in file in this office. *In testimony whereof*, I hereunto set my hand, and cause to be affixed the seal of Secretary's Office, the day and year above written.

JOHN M. SULLIVAN,

Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth.